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SYPHILIS: SOME PERTINENT PROBLEMS AND IDEAS.

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NO disease has made greater progress than has syphilis. "Your syphilis," an old practitioner told us, "is not our syphilis of thirty years ago." Its horizons have progressively extended. "Our knowledge of syphilis could be compared to the knowledge that we had of Africa. We knew its coasts but the black continent remained unexplored. The same with syphilis. We knew its cutaneous and mucous manifestations, but its visceral manifestations were almost entirely unknown." (Professor Debove.)

Nobody disputes to-day the syphilitic etiology of tabes, of general paralysis and of many cerebrospinal manifestations. It would be a waste of time to enumerate all the diseases which can be actually traced to syphilis. It is the cause of more chronic cardiopathies than is rheumatism. Its reverberation on the viscera is becoming more and more known and more and more frequent. The discovery of the spirocheta, the Wassermann reaction, the cytology of the cerebrospinal fluid, the researches on the colloids, the refraction indices and so forth, all are so many steps towards complete light. So at least are they considered by many physicians and not a few specialists. And nevertheless, how many problems are there left to solve, how many questions there are still to be answered!

First of all: Is there one syphilis, or are there several kinds of syphilis? In the hospital of Netley, near London, one could see before the war soldiers returning from India with lesions of Asiatic syphilis. The manifestations of this syphilis are different and more severe in Europeans attacked by it than are those of our syphilis. Is it necessary to mention the sores which penetrate to the very bones? We find the spirocheta in these lesions. But is it not possible that this spirocheta is of a different race than the

one in our countries? We had occasion to see in Geneva a young woman who had contracted syphilis—and what syphilis!—from an Abyssinian. From the heels to the top of her head the young woman was covered with copper-colored hypertrophied papules, so solidly crowded one upon the other that it was difficult to see any healthy skin. And that was the first manifestation of the roseola! A little later giant condylomata made their appearance. These contained very numerous spirochetæ, which compared to the spirochetæ usually seen in Geneva seemed thicker, longer and less vivacious. Couldn't this be still another race of spirochetæ?

What physician in France has not seen the exceptionally severe forms of syphilis brought over by the Sengalese and other black troops of Africa? Is it not possible that framboesia is a modified form of syphilis? The cure of these diseases by the same therapeutic agents makes this hypothesis permissible. It is evidently easy to explain these differences and the effects of the spirochetæ by the change in climate and race, and many facts seem to speak in favor of this interpretation. This syphilis, which is very malignant in the Europeans, Hindus and Arabs infected in Africa, is very benign in the negro. At the same time these same Arabs and Hindus bear very well Asiatic syphilis which causes such frightful ravages in the Europeans. (Quennæ, Troendle, French.)

In Central America syphilis which is very serious for the whites and the negroes is mild in the Indians and the Metis (Rutschuh). In Russia syphilis has exterminated the Ostiak population on the river Obi (Razoumovski). In almost all the rest of the country though epidemic in character, its manifestations are of a rather diminished virulence. In the Malays, Neisser has found only insignificant lesions in the primary and secondary stages. The tertiary lesions are very frequent and serious—but never any tabes or general paralysis. Tabes is also very rare among the negroes. (Fordyce.) Syphilis, and particularly hereditary syphilis, attacks the Chinese only slightly, while the birth-rate has been particularly struck down in the native Chinese households in the Sandwich Island.

Even in our midst there are facts difficult to explain. Unfortunately they demand years of systematic observation and on this account they often escape our investigations. These facts make it quite plausible to admit the existence of different races or strains of spirochetæ, spirochetæ which give such and such a lesion to the exclusion of all other lesions. Isn't there a spirocheta

which attacks exclusively or by predilection the nervous system? A spirocheta which attacks only the arteries, and so forth, and so forth?

And here are several facts which seem to lend strength to this point of view.

(1) A gentleman, paralytic, 50 years of age, had when a student sexual relations with a young girl. Four of his friends who had relations with the same girl the same evening all acquired like himself a syphilitic chancre. After treatment, none of them presented any other syphilitic phenomena. Well, *every one of them was attacked with general paralysis.**

(2) An officer, 40 years of age, suffering with general paralysis, was infected, eighteen years before, with ten other officers by the same prostitute. *All of them died of general paralysis or of tabes*, and he, the last one, died of the same disease.

(3) Five men were infected from the same source. *All died of general paralysis or of tabes.*

(4) Six students, coming out from a jollification, had sexual relations with the same woman and all six contracted a syphilitic chancre on the penis. The greater number of them treated themselves very carefully, but within a period of 30 years *every one of them died, some of tabes, some of general paralysis.*

(5) Three young men had relations with the same woman and all were infected. Two died of general paralysis, the third one of tabes, and within less than 20 years after the infection.

(6) Dr. M. Grossman was able to follow the history of a syphilitic family consisting of a father, a mother and four children. (The probable source of infection was the father.) He noticed the similarity of the effects of a special race of spirochetæ in all the patients. The father suffered from a spasmodic secondary hemiplegia, with irregular and unequal pupils not reacting to light and only slightly to accommodation. The mother suffered from attacks of headaches with vertigo and nausea. Her pupils presented the same phenomena as those of her husband. The oldest of the children suffered with coryza and eruptions from its birth, and was of limited intelligence. The third child also had eruptions from its birth, had convulsions at the age of seven and presented spasmodic contraction of his arms and legs. The two other children gave a negative history. In the first and the last born the pupils were dilated, unequal and irregular, reacting

* Moerchen, Lues Nervosa, Mediz. Klinik, No. 43, 1913.

neither to light nor to accommodation. The third child showed in addition to similar ocular troubles a nystagmus, a Babinski sign and an exaggeration of the reflexes of the knee and ankle. *All* were attacked with opthalmoplegia interna.

(7) A young girl in our service presented signs of hystero-epilepsy. Her father, who contracted syphilis from a mistress, died of general paralysis. The mistress died of tabes, and his lawful wife, who was also infected, was also being treated for tabes. The young girl gave a positive Wassermann of the cerebro-spinal fluid.

(8) Four young men, one of whom was syphilitic but without any manifestations for several years, had relations with the same woman. Three out of them (*i.e.*, the three non-syphilitic ones), contracted a syphilitic chancre and *all four died, some of general paralysis, some of tabes.*

Here are facts which have more significance than that of a simple coincidence. Facts that could be multiplied at pleasure, provided we only followed our patients and noted painstakingly the origin of the chancres. (We believe that it is above all the country physician who could bring light on this subject.)

Noguchi, Nichols and Hough, Uhlenhuth and Mulzer, Wile, Grossman, etc., consider as certain the existence of a neurotropic strain of spirochetæ which present clear tho slight morphologic differences from the usual spirochetæ. (According to Nichols they are thicker and the spirals are larger and less numerous; Wile claims a lesser mobility.) Wile even succeeded in reproducing them in rabbits, in whom they produced neither chancre nor gumma like the ordinary spirochetæ, but the testicles of the injected rabbit usually presented a light or a mild tumefaction. In our mind there is no doubt that there exists a strain of spirochetæ which have a selective affinity for the central nervous system.

Our last case raises another problem. It is an uncontested and it seems uncontestable maxim that a certain number of diseases confer immunity. That is, that a first attack confers upon the organism the power to resist for an indefinite period a new infection of the same character. As a corollary of this axiom it is accepted that syphilis is contracted but once in life. In fact Levaditi has demonstrated that animals infected with spirillosis are immunized against another inoculation. This immunity is supposed to be due to the spirillicide properties of the serum. The blood nevertheless still contains parasites and if injected into a healthy

animal it will produce a new infection. On analogy it is admitted that a syphilitic may harbor spirochetæ during dozens of years while his skin and his mucous membrane are refractory to a reinoculation by sexual intercourse. This fact known by all syphilitics gives them security. No fear restrains them from suspicious intercourse. "I run no risk of contracting syphilis because I have it already." This is the *leitmotif* of their declarations. No physician can undeceive them in reference to this perhaps deceptive security. What are indeed the reasons that so strongly support this conception? It is undeniable that but for rare exceptions—exceptions however more frequent since the treatment with arsenical compounds,—a syphilitic contracts a chancre but a single time, is attacked with but a single roseola. But who can tell us that the chancre and the roseola being the syphilitic manifestations of a virginal organism, a patient may not get another attack of syphilis in other forms?

Neumann and Ceak, Finger and Landsteiner, Uhlenhuth and Mulzer, Neisser, Baumann and Halberstaedter, etc., have demonstrated the possibility of a reinoculation in the animal. They have even established the modification of the reinfection. The lesions of these reinfections have the clinical character of the period in which the syphilitic patient finds himself. So in the primary stage he will have superficial squamous nodules, in the secondary period he will have papules and in the tertiary period the lesions will consist of erythematous indurations ending in gummata or ulcerating syphilides. What is more, a reinfection may take place without there being the least cutaneous eruption. In Batavia, Neisser demonstrated that cutaneous injections of syphilitic products into syphilized monkeys caused a loss of flesh and cachexia. And doesn't Professor Gaucher teach that an adolescent who is the victim of tertiary, say gummatous hereditary syphilis, can nevertheless contract a chancre, which proves that hereditary syphilis, which is after all only a modification of syphilis, even when still virulent, may nevertheless be sufficiently attenuated to permit the contraction of a new syphilis?

Most of the others are of the opinion that the parasyphilitic manifestations depend upon a preliminary sensibilization of the central nervous system. (Sensitization of the American authors.) It is basing himself upon that idea that Noguchi was able to produce general paralysis in the animal. "It is probable that the animals must be sensibilized before the spirocheta can infect the brain."

The injection under the dura mater of a particle of a syphiloma rich in spirochetæ remains without effect unless the rabbit received previously during a period of months intravenous injections of dead and living spirochetæ.

Is it not possible that in a patient sensibilized by a first syphilis a new infection may cause the development of cerebral lesions?

In Case (8) referred to above, was it not the second infection which caused in the already syphilized young man the general paralysis of which he died?

(9) A man who has had syphilis more than 20 years ago, who took good care of himself and had no lesions since his roseola, secure in the belief of his immunity, has intercourse with a severely infected woman. Six months later he develops a phagedenic gumma of the penis which destroys three-quarters of the organ before further progress can be stopped. A strange coincidence, a student infected from the same source also got a phagedenic chancre which was subjugated with difficulty. Wasn't there here a new invasion of spirochetæ without chancre or roseola, but with precocious tertiary lesions?

(10) A syphilitic woman infected before her marriage, carefully treated, the mother of two children in good health, has extramarital intercourse with an infected individual. Five months later she is overwhelmed with serpiginous syphilides and anal mucous patches. She then infects her husband who up to that time had not been infected by her. She becomes pregnant and gives birth to a macerated infant.

(11) This case has almost the value of a laboratory experiment. A confrere having contracted syphilis, fearing to infect a third person, takes as a mistress a puella publica who had already been infected with syphilis, but who during the last few years had presented no manifestations of the disease. Five months later the young woman presented ulcerative syphilides of the legs and shoulder.

Such cases exist in superabundance. We know a syphilitic who has shown no lesions during 30 years and who developed tertiary lesions as a result of intercourse with an infected woman. Shall we attribute these accidents to the first syphilis, or shall we consider them the result of a superinfection?

All the great syphilographers have been able to conclude from their large experience that when a period of more than fifteen years since the primary lesion has elapsed without any syphilitic

manifestations, the patient seems to be cured. The Wassermann reaction, besides, is also almost always negative. As Professor Gaucher has so well said, "Time may be considered the greatest sterilizer of syphilis." We believe that patients sterilized by time may develop accidents as a result of intercourse with an infected person by the penetration of new spirochetæ in the organism. This syphilis without chancre and roseola still gives lesions corresponding to the secondary, tertiary and quarternary stages of the disease. In our opinion, instead of establishing the dogma of the immunity of the syphilitic we should put him on his guard against the dangers of a possible new infection.

Another problem. Since the introduction of the salvarsan treatment much has been said about the sterilization of syphilis and reinfection. In this connection we have had opportunity to witness a curious and disturbing fact. A patient has contracted syphilis from his friend, a clandestine prostitute. He had a chancre on the penis and was treated by injections of salvarsan. His chancre became cicatrized and the Wassermann remained negative during the two years in which we saw the patient regularly. During this period his friend in spite of energetic treatment had several times secondary lesions, namely, hypertrophied mucous patches of the vulva. Our patient continued to have relations with her without any accident. For the sake of experiment and with the consent of the patient an artificial erosion was made near the seat of the old chancre and on this erosion there was spread the product of the scraping of one of the condylomata of his friend. Sixteen days later the patient presented himself with a chancre containing spirochetæ, a chancre which left to itself was followed by a typical roseola. The Wassermann remained negative until the 17th day after the appearance of the chancre. Was there a reinfection? How is it that the patient could have almost continual intercourse with that girl without developing a chancre, but which we were able to produce artificially? Is it perhaps necessary to have numerous spirochetæ in order to bring about an infection in immunized subjects, while only one or two spirochetæ are sufficient for a healthy organism? Is it perhaps necessary to invoke different stages in the development of the spirochetæ, as is done by MacDonagh?

A third problem. A young man contracts syphilis: chancre present, but uncertainty about secondary lesions; and in less than a year he dies of general paralysis. All physicians have seen

analogous cases. How is it that the spirocheta which normally requires more than 10 years, perhaps 30 or 40 years to arrive at the stage called parasyphilitic, jumps all stages and develops in so few months? Does this happen in individuals subjected to great mental or physical efforts? The cases which we have seen would speak in favor of such a theory. Or should we say that it was a particularly virulent form of spirocheta? In studying the authors of the Middle Ages, particularly the humanist Ulrich von Hutten, we cannot help seeing that syphilis then was different and more severe in its evolution and its influence on life than to-day. Cannot Wells' idea be applied here, and may we not believe that the organism surprised by an unknown disease cannot at first prepare all its means of defence, that across the ages we have gradually acquired a certain immunity and that Jenner simply adapted for smallpox a defence which Nature had already miraculously opposed to certain scourges? We are all more or less immunized by the syphilis of our ancestors. And those who develop cerebral syphilis in less than ten months, do they not owe this misfortune to the excessive purity of their ancestors?

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A CASE OF RAPE ON A YOUNG GIRL.

BY DR. F. R. BRONSON.

The following case recently came to the writer's notice, the father in the story supplying the details.

Mr. and Mrs. X went to the theater. Their little daughter Irene, thirteen years old, reluctantly finished her lessons, took a hot bath as she was expected to, and went to bed. She was an only child, petted and wilful, and spent all her leisure time reading. Her parents often remonstrated with her for reading so much, and such cheap novels at that, but she was obdurate. She had wanted also to go to the theater, but the parents did not think she was quite old enough for the modern play.

She was alone in the flat, with the exception of an old cook who slept in a room beyond the kitchen. When Mr. and Mrs. X came home, a little past midnight, they found Irene greatly agitated and sobbing as if her heart would break. When they asked her what the trouble was she refused to give any answer. They urged her and begged her to say what was ailing her, or what had happened to her, but to no avail. When the father took her in his arms and began to pet her and stroke her hair and face, her sobs increased in intensity. The parents became worried

and decided to send for a physician. No, she did not want a physician, she would not let him look at her, and her sobs became more loud, more hysterical, her body shaking like an aspen leaf. Finally, the father told her rather sternly that she would have to tell what was the matter or he would immediately phone for Dr. R., a physician of whom she stood since childhood in considerable awe. He knew how to handle her, and he did not hesitate to rebuke her wilfulness and scold her for her selfishness. Also, more than once when she claimed she felt sick, he said that she was a little humbug and that she was not sick at all. She seemed to get frightened when the father said he would send for the doctor, and she then hesitatingly and sobbingly came out with the following story.

After she went to bed, she read for a while, then fell asleep. About ten o'clock, it must have been, the bell rang, and as cook was asleep and did not answer, she went down and opened the door. A man came in, asked for Mr. and Mrs. X, and when he found out that there was nobody in the house, he told her to go to bed and that he would wait. After she got into bed and began to doze, the man also got into the bed, and then he hurt her "something awful." She couldn't say just exactly what he did to her. Later, however, when urged by the mother, she gave such details of the act of rape, including a description of the male organ, the pain following the rupture of the hymen, the ejaculation of the spermatic fluid, that no doubt was left as to the truthfulness of her story.

When asked why she did not scream, so that the cook could hear, she said that when she tried to, the man put his hand over her mouth, and then he stuffed it with a handkerchief. After she told the story she ceased to sob and calmed down. When asked if she knew who the man was, if she had ever seen him before, she answered in the negative. But it could be seen that she was hiding something; that she knew, but did not want to tell. Urged persistently by the mother, she finally told that it was Mr. N. who had a room with the family in the apartment above theirs.

The mother wanted to rush at once upstairs, and strangle her daughter's assailant. But the father succeeded in calming her, and persuaded her to wait until morning. Early in the morning he telephoned up to Mr. N but was told by a member of the family that Mr. N had not slept home, that as far as they knew he was out of town. He had said the day before that he

was going out of town for a day or two. This was to the mother an additional proof of the man's villainy, and she was for running at once to the police or the court or somewhere to get out a warrant for the man's arrest. This the father would not permit. He would permit no scandal or publicity of any sort until he had a private interview with Mr. N. Though he knew him but slightly, he did not seem to him the sort of man capable of committing such a deed on a young girl. He left a note for Mr. N. that he wanted to see him on an important matter, he should please come down as soon as he came back.

Mr. N. came rather late the same evening. He seemed surprised at the note, but he was still more astonished at the reception he received. The mother looked daggers, little Irene ran away and began to sob, while the father looked cold and noncommittal. In as few words as possible the father told him what the trouble was, what he was charged with. Mr. N's face was flaming with indignation. "What is this, a blackmailing scheme, or a badger game? But you have struck the wrong party." Mr. N. must be a consummate actor—or he is innocent, thought the father. Irene was called in, confronted with N, and asked to repeat her story. She told substantially the same story as she told the previous night to the parents. By that time Mr. N. had calmed down and while Irene was telling her story, he was watching her in an amused way. "What time do you say was it when I came down here?" "It was just ten o'clock, because I looked at the clock and heard it strike ten." "At that time, Mr. X, I was in Philadelphia, celebrating my sister's tenth wedding anniversary. I went there with my mother who lives in New York. We left at four P. M." And he showed Mr. X. an invitation to the wedding anniversary which he took from his pocket. "Perhaps you wish to communicate with my mother and my sister. Their addresses and phone numbers are....."

By that time the father was convinced, if the mother was not, that at least as far as Mr. N. was concerned, little Irene was simply lying. The mother asked if she was sure that it was Mr. N. At first she said, yes. But after she looked up at the faces of Mr. N. and her father, she began to stammer, and said no, it was not Mr. N, it was another man whom she did not know. When asked why she said it was Mr. N, she said she didn't know, she thought it was, the other man looked like Mr. N.

Mr. N. had a long private talk with the father, pointed out to him what terrible consequences such an accusation might have

for a man who could not prove an alibi, who could hire no lawyer, and who perhaps was unfortunate enough to be known as rather loose in his sexual life. And finally, before going away, he threw out a remark, that he would not be at all surprised to learn that the whole story was an invention from beginning to end.

This seemed to the parents insultingly absurd, because firstly, Irene was never known deliberately to lie, to fabricate stories; she might be mistaken, she might exaggerate things, but she was not a liar; and secondly, how could such a pure innocent child know the details of the sexual act, the appearance of the erect male organ, the process of defloration and penetration, etc.? The mother was furious at Mr. N. for having dared to make such an insinuation. But Mr. N. just smiled, bowed and took his departure.

While fully believing in Irene's innocence, ignorance and veracity, the father decided to have expert opinion on his little daughter's condition. Besides, he feared that if she was really raped she might become pregnant. He therefore decided not to delay, took a taxi and took Irene—the mother of course went along—to Dr. R. Dr. R. examined her, said that the hymen was absolutely intact,—the attempt to insert the little finger caused her to cry out with pain—that there was not the slightest sign of any violence, and when told of Irene's story unhesitatingly pronounced it a fabrication.

When they got back home, the father, always an easy-going man, was furious, and for the first time in his life he gave Irene a severe whipping. She took it as a matter of course, as a well-merited punishment, and hardly cried. The father presented to her the enormity of the crime of such a lie, and showed her that a man could be sent away for it to prison for many years. She was sorry, she won't do it again, but she did not know that people were sent to prison for such a thing. "There, Mabel. . . ." "What about Mabel? Which Mabel?" But here neither the father nor the mother could induce her to say another word.

When urged to explain what made her tell such a story, what put it in her head, she said she dreamed it and thought she would tell it as if it were real. And there the explanation remained for a while. When this detail was told to Dr. R. he said that while it was possible that she had some sort of dream, the explanation was not a satisfactory one. For how could she dream of an erect phallus, ruptured hymen, seminal ejaculation, etc., if she had no idea of those things in her waking hours? But that was all

the explanation Irene would vouchsafe. She dreamed all the story that she told, and that was all there was to it. The parents had to be satisfied.

About a month later a letter came for Irene while she was out. The parents considered themselves morally justified in opening the letter. It was signed "Mabel" and was of an extremely obscene character. The girl described the delight of coitus, what fun she had with her fellow, and it also contained crude drawings of the male and female genitalia. It contained an open and tempting invitation to come to her home on Saturday, when her mother would be out, and they would all together have a lot of fun.

When the parents instituted investigations they found that Mabel was a girl of sixteen, whose father had been dead for some years, and whose mother was a saleslady in a big department store. She was a good deal alone, and was out a good deal with fellows. And the same kind of letter she wrote to Irene she wrote to lots of other girls. Irene was forced to confess that the whole story of the rape was told her by Mabel. She had been recently initiated by a young fellow but while it was with her consent, she preferred to make believe that it was done against her will. She did not complain against the fellow, but continued to have frequent relations with him. One day she described her experience to Irene as she did to several other girls, and Irene by some peculiar perversity of mind transferred that experience that very evening to her own self. And it was a lucky thing for Mr. N. that he could establish his absolute innocence in the matter on the spot. Otherwise he might have had to undergo some unpleasant and injurious publicity. The most complete exoneration does not wipe off the stain entirely. First, because a good many people who read or hear of the accusation do not read or hear of the exoneration; and second, people in general are always more ready to believe evil than good. And even when a man is exonerated they are apt to believe that the accused merely had a good lawyer, or the charge could not be legally proven, but that in reality he was guilty. The mob dearly loves the stupid adage: where there is smoke there must be some fire. It may be true of smoke; it is not true of slander.

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THE GIRL-BOY'S SUICIDE.

By "Ralph Werther—Jennie June."

IN the kitchen of a prosperous and refined household of a New England mill town, a flaxen-haired three-year old boy is sobbing as if his heart had been broken. His mother is busy canning half-ripe plums, and he has repeatedly removed one from the basket, and holding it in his mouth, sucked on it, since it was too hard and sour to eat. Repeated scoldings had not sufficed to stop his unesthetic reaction to the fruit, and resort had finally to be made to several hard slaps. The boy has thrown himself full length on the floor, face downward. After sobbing there for a few minutes, he bangs his forehead several times violently against the bare boards and exclaims: "Muvver, I wish I was dead!" * * * *

A six-year old flaxen-haired boy is seated in the village school. He is suffering from the uncomfortable sensation that is induced by an overfull bladder. All other boys, long before that stage was reached, would have raised the hand and asked to leave the room. But our flaxen-haired boy, having always—since he was able to reflect—felt himself to be a girl, could not think of entering a comfort room exclusively meant for and frequented by "rough boys"—as he regarded them.

Soon it became necessary for him to concentrate all his will power on holding the sphincter vesicæ tight shut, while he wagged his little legs back and forth. He of course realized that it would be a most disgraceful thing to dampen his clothing and the schoolroom floor. But the horror of entering a chamber restricted to boys exclusively was even greater than the dread of the disgrace in question. Besides he hoped to the last minute to win out. But notwithstanding his extreme concentration of will on the one constriction, a few drops every few seconds exuded, and finally everything gave way, entirely against his will and much to his shame. One can not dam Niagara.

The other boys enjoyed a good laugh at his expense, while his own face was as red as a beet, his features convulsed, and tears hardly kept back. He was unable to say a word when the teacher, after gently asking why he had not requested to leave the room, sent him home to change his clothes.

This experience taught the flaxen-haired a lesson, and persuaded him thereafter to frequent the chamber "for boys only"

as a *last* resort. But his shame forbade his ever sitting down there. Some of the boys, that is, the more exuberant in animal spirits, when they happened to encounter him there, insulted him by improper requests and exhibitions. This was at first embarrassing, but he finally became hardened, and even sometimes granted their requests, especially when persuaded by a stick of candy.****

A year later the flaxen-haired happened, in the schoolroom, to share the rear seat in one of the rows of desks with one of the two boys in the room whom he regarded as the most beautiful. By the way—after the flaxen-haired got covered up in his crib at night, he would, until he fell asleep, be always thinking of one after another of his most vigorous and goodlooking schoolmates, while continually sucking one of his fingers. He actually adored his seatmate. The latter's hair appeared soft and radiant to him. He was constrained to liken the skin of his face to an unusually beautiful specimen of a peach. His body and limbs impressed him by their sturdiness and perfection of form.

While the flaxen-haired and his seatmate were both seven years of age, the latter was a head taller, and larger in every way. Indeed at the tailor's, the flaxen-haired was always fitted out with a suit meant for a boy two years younger. Because of his extraordinary diminutiveness, people were wont to remark that they believed he would never grow up to adult stature.

In school—because they sat on the rear seat and the teacher was nearsighted—the flaxen-haired and his seatmate would sometimes kiss each other. But on one occasion, the flaxen-haired got down on his knees under the desk. Attracted by the unusual sounds, the boys in the seat directly in front turned around, and one of them immediately was moved to run up and tell the teacher the astounding news.

The flaxen-haired and his seatmate were summoned before the teacher's desk, bade to hold out their palms, and each received several sharp raps with the ruler. The seatmate received his punishment bravely, and returned to his desk with a cynical smile on his face. But for a half-hour, the flaxen-haired wept silently—more over the shame than the pain.

The lady teacher thought the flaxen-haired boy's parents ought to be warned of their son's unspeakable depravity, and so sent the mother a note by another child. The mother said nothing. But the father, who happened not to come home until after the boy had gone to bed, rushed thither, in his hand a boot, which he

had just taken off. Violently incensed on hearing of his son's utter depravity, he hammered him over the body and limbs with the heel of the boot, not caring where the blows happened to fall. * * * *

It is winter, and a score of children, a nine-year old flaxen-haired boy among them, are coasting on a hill. All the boys, except the flaxen-haired, coast in the usual boy fashion, "belly-flops." That is, at the top of the hill, they pick up their sled, hold it against the body, run a dozen feet to better their start, and then flop down on the sled. This was a feat too strenuous and demanding too much vigor for the soft-muscled and timid members of the gentle sex. They—as well as the flaxen-haired boy, who had always been able to lay claim only to the physical and psychical softness of the gentle sex—always sat upright on their sleds. Furthermore, as the children mounted the hill for another coast, the flaxen-haired boy kept for the most part with the girls.

Because they were impressed by the idiosyncrasy, the other boys were especially moved to tease him occasionally. They would take particular pains to wash his face with snow now and then —an act of which, with this one exception, they thought of making only the girls the victims. Moreover, they would only toss loose snow at him, as they did at the girls, in contrast to their throwing packed snowballs when they wished to tease or aggravate one another. Sometimes as they passed him, they would call out in mingled jest, pity, and scorn: "Girlboy!" "Sissie!" These names humiliated him deeply.

After a while, tired of coasting, the children separate into two groups, and in a vacant lot start building two opposing snow forts about fifty feet apart. Then they get ready a large number of snowballs, after which all the boys, excepting the flaxen-haired alone, take their stand behind the two snow ramparts, where they run the risk of being hit in the breast or face, and steadily throw snowballs at their opponents. The girls keep down below the top of the ramparts where there is no possibility of being hit, while their fingers fairly fly packing snowballs. The flaxen-haired boy does likewise, the eternal impropriety of such conduct on his part not occurring to him. But one of the girls cries out: "Why are you not up there with the boys throwing the snowballs instead of being down here with us!"

That night, after he got to bed, he was unable to exclude

from his thoughts the girl playmate's remark. Why was it that he was not taking a boy's place in life instead of a girl's? Why did he sit upright when coasting, whereas every boy besides himself went down hill "belly-flops?" Why had he repeatedly told his playmates to call him by a girl's name rather than by that his parents had had him christened with? Why did he love to dress up occasionally in the "toggery" of a girl playmate? For the first time in his life the suspicion enters his mind that he must be a girl entombed in the body of a boy! He bemoans the fact that he had been born a boy. How could he ever face manhood? Would he have to go and vote, like his father? How he shrank from the thought of going to the polls amid a crowd of men! And what would he do when whiskers grew on his face? "Before they can," he meditated, "I will kill myself!"

"How terrible," he further reflected, "to have a penis! Couldn't I just steal away papa's razor for a few minutes, and cut it off, so as to bring my body more into the shape of that of my girl friends? A razor ought to be sharp enough to do the job. O God, change my body this minute by a miracle, and turn me into a girl!" he repeatedly implored his Creator.

It must be said that his primary aim in praying to be changed into a physical girl was that he might thus be enabled to give his more lusty boy friends the reception that he knew one or two of the girls of his set gave them. Being on one occasion confident that his wholesouled, agonizing petition would be granted by a benign Heavenly Father—he was by the way a very religious boy—he actually reached down his hand, expecting to find that his prayer had been miraculously answered. * * * *

It is a warm summer afternoon two-and-a-half years later. The girlboy, now eleven years of age, accompanies two brothers along the bank of a small creek just outside the village, on the way to the swimming pool. At one point at which some factory hands had frequent occasion to cross and where there was no bridge, they had carefully set a row of large stepping stones across the bed of the creek. No ordinary individual would hesitate to trot across, and the two brothers did it several times just for sport. But the girlboy had not even the courage to set foot on the first stone.

Arrived at the swimming-hole, the two brothers stripped and dived in, where a dozen boys were already swimming about. But the girlboy liked only to recline on the bank and watch the other

boys. Their naked forms had a powerful fascination. They all knew him, and—as already stated—looked upon him as an oddity. On this occasion for the first time it entered the head of one of them—just for a joke—to strip him naked and give him a ducking. The two brothers acquiesced, since they thought it would contribute toward "making a man out of him."

Several simultaneously set upon him and accomplished their purpose. Incidentally he was made the victim of manustupration for a few seconds, (of which, on himself, he had always entertained the utmost horror, although fascinated the few times he had witnessed other boys, being filled with an intense desire to be their agent, as well as for the satisfaction of his infantile feeding instinct). He was terrified, struggled with all his might, and screamed as if they were murdering him. When released from their grip, he hurriedly dressed and ran home, alone, in terror.

His chagrin at having had his nakedness exposed and being made the victim of a few seconds' manustupration, together with the taunts of the boys at his cowardice and lack of manliness, induced such despondency as he had never before experienced. He was plunged into despair, and his head was drooping in shame. With an intense impulse for self-destruction possessing him, he went, on reaching home, immediately into the cellar, where he knew was to be found a bottle of rat poison. The large dose swallowed nearly rendered vain the subsequent efforts of the physician to save the girlboy's life. * * * *

Hitherto almost no one has been able to feel any sympathy for the congenital sexual inverts. Nevertheless, no other class of human beings has such a burden of melancholia to bear. Thousands of them are driven to suicide out of every generation, and yet the world is unmoved by their sorrows. Every other human creature, when in sorrow and trouble, receives comfort from his fellows, but mankind heaps sorrow and sorrow upon the head of the already despairing invert. Even his own family turn their backs on him and disown him.

Contributed to The American Journal of Urology and Sexology.

SADISTIC TEACHERS AND OTHERS.

I.

A Fiendish Teacher.

An instance of a Sadistic teacher and educator is that of Andreas Dippold, tutor, and student of jurisprudence whom the

jury of Bayreuth condemned to eight years of penal servitude for ill-treatment which resulted in the death of his pupil Henry Koch. Mr. Koch, a rich merchant, in the spring of 1903, setting out for a journey to Italy, entrusted to Dippold his two sons, 14 and 10 years old respectively. During the night after having awakened the boys Dippold boxed their ears, beat them with a thick cane upon the knees, legs, chest and head. Then he accused them of having masturbated. This accusation is characteristic of sadistic flagellators of children. The fiction of masturbation increases their own libido. Sometimes he tied the boys by their hands and feet to the bed, frequently he laid them over a table and beat them till the cane broke. During one night he broke seven canes. Sometimes all three slept together in one bed, Dippold between the two boys to hinder them from committing masturbation as he said. When playing ball the boys were stark naked, also Dippold when they bathed together. Sometimes the sadist hugged and kissed the children; he touched them lasciviously, and often with such a violence that they bled. Once Dippold wanted to stick a knife into Henry's body. The boys had to write down "self-confessions" and to accuse themselves of unchastity. The same day during which Henry died he felt very weak, but nevertheless, he had to rise early and take a cold bath. When the boy fainted Dippold gave him a kick with the foot and forced both boys to practice gymnastics. As Henry did not perform well his exercises, his brother was forced to beat the hands of Henry with a stick. Henry fainted again. Dippold carried him to bed. The boy soon died.

The authorities declared Dippold morally defective, but responsible.—It seems to us that for the safety of society such a wretch should have been incarcerated for life; eight years is insufficient.

II.

A Sadistic Governess.

There are also sadistic female teachers. Such a case is reported in the self-confession of a Masochist. The sadistic female teacher was about 28 years old, tall, stately, with energetic features and movements. She was governess in the mansion of a landed proprietor; the mother was an invalid and had to be moved around in a bath chair. The two pretty girls were 14 and 16 respectively. One correspondent, then a boy of 13, was in the mansion as a visitor of the brother of the two girls. One forenoon

he heard loud crying, entreaties, shrieks and sounds from blows which came from the room in which the girls received their lessons. Peeping thru the keyhole he saw Erna, the 14 year old girl, laying across the large table; the governess had raised the girl's skirts behind and with a cane was beating the naked posteriors. During the noon-day meal he saw that Erna's eyes were swollen and red with crying, uneasily she moved to and fro on her chair; the chastisement must have been severe. The visitor made friendship with the 14 year old girl; she confessed to him that the governess was very fond of beating her and Elsa, her older sister; that she did it nearly every day once, with the cane or a birch rod. Also Elsa always was laid across the table, her skirts raised and the naked posteriors beaten. If the daughters complained the governess accused them of naughty things. Once, after such a complaint, the governess beat them with a cat-of-nine-tails until they were green and blue. Elsa never offered any resistance while Erna made weak efforts to defend herself. Nearly every evening the visitor masturbated with his comrade. One evening they were caught by the governess who locked the door behind her and said: "Now I will give you a sound thrashing and for a week every night before you go to bed I shall whip your posteriors." She fetched the cane, laid the boys, one after another, over the arm of the sofa, raised their shirts and applied the cane till the posteriors were discolored. Both held still. "It burned behind just as if one was sitting on fire, but at the same time it prickled so pleasantly, so voluptuously, the blows made it especially agreeable, it was never so pleasant when we played at it, for we did it again after all. Later I noticed that at the chastisements which had become regular the hands of the governess came as by accident between my legs and tarried there. Thus we were glad to be whipped and when the pleasant time came to an end we were longing for the blows."

III.

A Sadistic Asylum Superintendent.

Sadism is especially evident in the case of Colander, the superintendent of the Custodial Asylum "Blohme's Wilderness," near Glückstadt, in Holstein . In 1909 Colander was condemned by the Criminal Court. He was a sexual pervert and the discipline of the institution bred and developed in him the sadistic feeling of power. He was the friend and fellow-student of a pastor and not without some higher education. Of his office he spoke always

with disgust; he merely looked at it as a troublesome means of livelihood. He had no right to punish, on the contrary, it was expressly forbidden to him. Before the court he tried to excuse himself by saying that the same was done in other institutions. The punishments inflicted by Colander were exceedingly disgusting and barbarous. A dying woman suffering from consumption was tied with a rope to a chair. A girl was forced to sleep for a whole week on uncovered boards. Others were tormented by being prohibited to use the toilet. Many girls were chained and beaten. Colander wound a chain round the arms of a girl, forced her to stoop down, put his foot on the end of the chain so that she was unable to move and beat her with a cane. Another girl was harnessed to a plough; at another time the chamber-pot was put over her head and thus in the wintry cold she had to stand in the court-yard. When the girls were whipped, which he did not always himself, he stood by and laughed. The female collaborator of the Superintendent Colander was the unmarried Malwine S. who was just as cruel as her master. In one case she forced a girl who had soiled the refectory, to fill her mouth with feces; Colander first pulled the girl by her hair down to the floor and beat her until she was willing to do everything her tormentors wanted. In another case Colander was assisted by Malwine S. when they forced a girl to drink coffee from a chamber-pot.

IV.

A Sadistic Priest.

A sadistic Catholic priest proceeded in the following manner. The little ones, one after another, had to come to his study. After their entrance he locked the door and asked them whether they were willing to suffer a little for the Lord Jesus Christ who suffered so much for the sins of the world. He described the pains the Savior had suffered, and man's depravity by which his wounds were torn open again. The pains of the suffering Savior could only be alleviated when pious people imposed upon themselves voluntarily painful penances. After having worked upon the victim in this manner, the hypocrite asked whether it would not contribute something to alleviate the pains which daily and hourly were inflicted upon the Savior by the sins of men. When the girl answered timidly "Yes" or kept silent, she had to lay down upon the sofa, and the Reverend Father stripped her and whipped her with rods, stinging nettles or thistles.

V.

An Unnatural Sadistic Mother.

A young widow was the mother of two very pretty daughters, 14 and 12 years old respectively, and a son, 15 years old. Since the death of her husband the young woman suffered from intense sexual excitements which caused sadistic feelings in her. She made the acquaintance of an unmarried man and by and by began to ask his advice in family affairs. She complained to him that her children did nasty things, they practiced masturbation, when the sisters were naked in the bathroom the brother peeped thru the key-hole, etc. There was probably no truth in all these accusations. She began to ask the friend of the family first to punish the boy for his bad conduct. First the friend believed all she told him and whipped the evildoer; the mother was always present. She procured a rod, a whip and a cat-o'-nine-tails. The boy had to strip and to lay stark naked across the sofa. His member was maturely developed. The friend liked this kind of work. Later on the mother asked him to punish also the daughters, first the younger and then the elder one. Both had to lay across the arm of the sofa, the mother herself removed the clothes. Also here the cat-o'-nine-tails with 22 tongs was applied. The girls were well-shaped and prematurely developed. Later they had to strip. As the elder one refused to appear naked before the counsellor of the family she was allowed to wear red boy's bathing breeches which did not cover sufficiently her genitals. The chastisement during which the mother helped to hold the child was executed in the following manner: the girl lay on the sofa, her legs were bent over the abdomen towards the head. The mother let the bathing breeches disarrange themselves so that the whipping friend saw the uncovered genitals. If she wanted his execution the mother wrote the friend sadistic letters, *e.g.*: "To-day Valerie must have the cat-o'-nine-tails, but without bathing breeches."

The executor did not let her wait long. The sadistic mother schemed a further excitement by having the naked children whipped together. Finally she reached the limit. One day as the friend had covered the three children with red stripes she demanded the chastisement for herself. She laid down on the sofa and received what she desired.

MASOCHISTIC PERVERTS.

A remarkable case of Masochism: He was born in 1846, in Northern Germany. An active and efficient business man, tall and stately, with keen and clear eyes. He entertained sexual relations with a former prostitute. They corresponded, their letters were full of cruel expressions. She was the "master," he the "slave." The woman had to furnish a real torment-chamber; the walls were covered with black cloth. A windlass was fastened in the center of the ceiling. A heavy scaffold with wheels stood in a dark corner. A belt, a rope, a dog-collar, a sword-cane, sticks, straps, heavy iron hand-cuffs with screws and keys and a magic lantern decorated the walls. By means of the windlass the Masochist was drawn up; this excited him; his face became blue and he ejaculated.

When he was tied to the scaffold he had the illusion that he was going to be executed. The woman had to force the masochist to commit the most disgusting acts. When he tried to offer resistance she had to hold him by the nose, stick pins in the soles of his feet, etc. When they ate together he was laying under the table or in a corner; she threw at him bones and the remnants of food. He barked like a dog, wore a dog-collar around his neck, and wanted to be called "Nero." He scrubbed the floor of her rooms and peeled potatoes. She had to ride horseback on him and he carried her from one room to another. The woman had to lock him up in a clothes-press; he wore a chain around his neck so that he could not move.

* * *

About ten years ago "the Masochistic Institution" of the Countess Augusta Strachwitz of Berlin created a great sensation. She was well known among the fashionable circles of Berlin. She was of low origin, the daughter of small farmers. After her appearance in Berlin she soon become a celebrity among the frequenters of the night-cafés. She was known as the representative of the masochistic specialty and called the "Thrashing Countess."

She bought herself a husband from among the nobility, a Silesian Count Strachwitz who worked as clerk in a lawyer's office. Soon after the marriage ceremony she dismissed him. After she had become a countess she began to live in great style and undertook travels which led her to all the health-resorts and several times to the Riviera. After her return to Berlin she rented two houses which were furnished in such a peculiar manner that soon the suspicion of the police was aroused. She hung out a shingle

with the inscription "Massage" and ran a veritable torture-institution. In April, 1905, the police raided her houses and seized a number of masochistic-sadistic apparatus; a suspension apparatus, whips, scaffolds, rods, knouts, snaffles, halters, boots with spurs, dog-chains, spiked dog-collars, and the like; also the throne on which the masseuse in transparent gowns was sitting before her visitors.

Already then she was accused of pandering and of having procured schoolgirls to old bon-vivants. She was discharged but soon she was accused of a more serious crime, namely of having sold into prostitution her 17 year old daughter, the offspring of a former marriage with a tailor in Hamburg. The countess was acquitted for pandering but got 6 weeks imprisonment for abduction. After this the countess lived in rather straitened circumstances, but she could still be seen in all the watering-places, as Marienbad, Baden-Baden, etc. Everywhere she attracted public attention by her strong features, her red hair and her magnificent set of teeth. She tackled also authorship and poetry and published a volume of lyrical poems which were absolutely harmless and without the least erotic element.

In the night of October 8, 1909, she was killed in her residence. She was stabbed in the left shoulder and near the heart, and shot in the neck and under the left eye. The murderer was a young clerk who had amorous relations with her for several years. There must have been a violent struggle for the murderer died the same day from his wounds.

The motive was apparently jealousy as the countess entertained relations with another man with whom she intended to go to Italy.

* * *

Merzbach narrates of a physician, 45 years old, a serious and highly educated man who goes so far in his masochistic feelings that he renounces all virility. The letters to his female master he signs with the words: "Your faithful and devoted servant and slave Elizabeth." One day he met his female master on the street and forgot to salute her; she knocked the hat off his head. He wrote her: "I know that I have committed a serious crime against my master who meditates by day and night what new torments she may impose upon Elizabeth, and I repay her with insolence and disobedience. Therefore I will and I must do penance and I implore you, worshipful master, to designate soon a day of torment

on which I shall undergo a severe scourging. I hope I shall be able to regain your favor by new and painful penances which I will suffer with constancy and after I have girded my loins with a seven-fold spiked belt I wish that my back will receive a scourging of 300 blows from you, my cruel goddess."

* * *

Another masochist who has metamorphozed into a woman, calls himself Catherine. He asks his female master to write an "order" with details which excite him. As "slave of the chamber pot" his chief duty consists in cleaning this vessel.

THE PERVERSION OF VOYEURISM.

In a certain large hotel an elegantly furnished room with a beautiful bed was reserved for newly-weds. Through the door which connected this with an adjoining room the headwaiter had bored a peep-hole which was not easily noticeable being bored in man's height. When he made his observations he stood on a chair from which he was able to overlook almost the whole room, chiefly the double-bed, washstand, etc.

As soon as that room was occupied as bridal chamber he managed so that the adjoining room from which he made his observations, was not rented. He kept book on the numerous bridal nights which he watched as the years went by. He divided the young couples in such ones where a defloration of the bride took place as he concluded from his observations, and in others where it had taken place before. He had special rubrics for cases in which the coitus was preceded by cunnilingus and fellatio. He also registered a paedicatio in anum. In other columns he registered cases in which the bride refused cohabitation, in which the husband's phallus did not get erected, where he was totally soused or where the couple apparently according an agreement did not cohabit. When the bride stripped entirely, this was marked with a "N" (naked). During his observations the peeper frequently masturbated, sometimes he had a spontaneous pollution. To increase his own sexual excitement he initiated the apprentice; the latter had to stand on a chair and to look on while the headwaiter peeped through another hole and at the same time played with the erected phallus of the boy or took it in os suum. Thus he was found out finally.

In a similar manner a servant-girl had bored a peep hole in the door of the sleeping-room of her employers whom she observed while cohabiting.

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EDITORIALS AND EDITORIAL NOTES

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Beginning with this month, the subscription price of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF UROLOGY AND SEXOLOGY is Five Dollars per annum. But our old subscribers may still subscribe at the old rate of $4.00 per annum, or $10.00 for 3 years. So will you do us the kindness and renew your subscription *now*, without waiting for a bill? It will save us so much trouble and expense. *Please do.*

* * *

This JOURNAL is the only one of its kind in the English language. It fills a need that no other journal has ever attempted to fill. We have never made any special promises, preferring to let the JOURNAL speak for itself. But we have a series of articles for the coming year which, we know, will make the JOURNAL more unique, more interesting and more valuable than ever. If you are at all interested in the important and ever broadening subject of sexology—the physiology, psychology and pathology of sex—you cannot afford to be without this JOURNAL.

DEATH DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.

He was fifty-two years old. But nobody took him to be older than forty. His abundant black hair, which showed just the slighest tinge of gray at the temples, and his ruddy complexion gave him a youthful appearance. But if a man is as old as his arteries, he was at least sixty years old. His doctor told him once: You look forty, chronologically you are fifty, but in reality or arterially you are sixty. His arteries were hard, and his blood pressure over 180. And he had brought on this condition by his excesses. He ate and drank enormously, smoked incessantly, and worst of all, he indulged daily or nightly in sexual excesses. They were not ordinary, moderate sexual relations, but real excesses,

into a description of which it is not necessary to enter. He was warned by his physician a number of times. He was told that unless he changed radically his entire mode of living, he was likely to go off suddenly any time. He did not like the idea of dying suddenly; life tasted sweet to him; he was enjoying it too much. So he gave up smoking entirely, ate moderately, and drank but little and only occasionally; but one thing he refused to do, and that was to diminish the frequency of his pilgrimages to the shrine of Venus. He was told that in his case that was the most important thing to do; the possibility, nay, the probability of his dying during the sexual act was presented to him. But he would not take the warning. And to-day's papers have the announcement of his death. He died early yesterday morning. He died of "heart disease." And only three or four people know exactly how his death was brought about. His lady friend who knew his doctor sent for him immediately, but when he came he found that there was nothing for him to do. The man was dead beyond resuscitation.

New York still remembers the sensation that was created by the sudden death of one of our millionaires in a cheap hotel here. Cases of sudden death during the sexual act—what the French call "the sweet death"—are not at all infrequent; certainly much more frequent than the public has an inkling of. And these cases of sudden death, while occurring in the lawful marriage bed, are particularly frequent during *illicit* relations. The reasons for it are self-evident.

People with high blood pressure, with hard arteries or any cardiac trouble should therefore earnestly be cautioned against any sexual excesses; but they should be doubly warned against indulgence in illicit relations.

WORRY AND LIBIDO.

Physical exhaustion and disease may depress the libido in men and women, and it may not. We know that consumptives in the last stages may be strongly libidinous; we know several typhoid fever patients who a week or two after recovery, during convalescence, when they were still hardly strong enough to walk, exhibited a strong libido and indulged excessively in sexual relations. But there is one factor, that will surely, quickly, almost invariably depress or entirely abolish the sexual desire, and that is *worry*. Worry and fear are the greatest, most efficient, almost infallible anaphrodisiacs.

A rather interesting case of a young couple recently came to my notice. Married about three years, both enjoying exuberant health, possessing all the world's goods, without a care in the world, and still genuinely in love with each other, their vita sexualis was very active and very satisfactory. But the second draft came around, and they began to worry. They "worried themselves sick." She cried often and could not sleep nights. He did not cry, and he still could sleep, but he worried greatly—more than he cared to admit. He hated to leave his beautiful young girl-wife, as well as the comforts of home, and while he was not at all a physical coward, what he read about the "cooties" and the rats, did not make him very eager to exchange his comfortable apartment for a trench. Before they took any account of the matter, three weeks passed without their indulging even once. And prior to that, during the three years of their married life, not one week had gone by, without their indulging, once, twice or three times. And now when he did make an attempt, the result was highly unsatisfactory, both to him and to her. Another attempt two weeks later resulted similarly.

In the meantime the husband whose sight in one eye was poor, consulted an ophthalmologist, who assured him, that he had nothing to fear, that he would never be sent to France, that in the worst case he would be given limited service here. Then the outlook for peace became more favorable, and he became convinced that there was not much chance of his being taken away from his wife and his home. He ceased to worry. And with the cessation of the worry, his libido came back in its former—for a while in increased—strength. And the same thing happened to his wife. In our practice we have had many striking examples of the effect of worry on the libido sexualis in both sexes. Yes, worry is a great anaphrodisiac. And it shows more unequivocally than anything else does that in modern civilized man the libido is influenced by psychic as much as by physical factors; perhaps even more by the former than by the latter.

FALSE ACCUSATION OF RAPE.

We trust that our readers, particularly those among them who belong to the legal profession, will read the article "A Case of 'Rape' on a Young Girl" with more than the usual attention. Not because the case is especially extraordinary—similar and stranger cases have been reported in literature—but because it

serves to remind us of the great danger that men are often in from false accusations by female children and women. It was nearly a century ago that the famous Sir Astley Cooper cautioned his students to be extremely careful when dealing with accusations of rape by young girls. The words of Sir Astley Cooper are worth repeating:

"....From time to time it happens that an impressionable mother becomes alarmed at the discovery of some discharge and suspects that her child has been mishandled. She seeks a physician, who unfortunately does not know this disease, and declares that the child has a venereal discharge.... What happens in such a case? The mother asks the child: 'Who has been playing with you?' The child answers in all innocence: 'Nobody, mamma, I assure you.' To which the mother replies: 'Oh, don't tell me any such lies; I'll spank you if you do.' And then the child is led to confess what never happened in order to escape punishment. The child finally says: 'Such and such a person took me on his knees.' The individual is questioned and denies emphatically. But the child, fearing the threats of her mother, persists in her story. The man is taken to court; a physician who does not know the nature of the discharge gives his testimony, and the man is punished for a crime that he has never committed."

Sir Astley concludes by saying: "I have seen such cases more than thirty times in the course of my life, and I can assure you that a *number of men have been hung* in consequence of a similar error."

And though these words were uttered nearly a century ago, and though those who have had experience with rape cases are aware of the fact that not in one out of ten cases are the charges of rape found to be true, men are still subjected to the disgrace of publicity, to imprisonment, to blackmail, to money settlements, etc. on the unsupported testimony of girls. Mothers are particularly apt to believe the statements of their little daughters, and sometimes by the aid of leading questions they guide them to the invention of the accusation.

In the next issue we shall publish a number of cases of false accusations of rape which will demonstrate how careful and cautious one must be in giving credence to the unsupported statements of young girls and women. In *all* cases where there is the slightest doubt the accused should be given the benefit of the doubt. For girls are sometimes remarkable liars and *devilishly cunning* inventors.

A REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT IN VENEREAL PROPHYLAXIS.

What sacrifice some people will bring, what risks they will take for the sake of Science!

To test the efficacy of mercurial ointment as a prophylactic against syphilis and gonorrhea, a young man agreed to have unlimited promiscuous intercourse with a number of prostitutes, some of them *known* to be diseased. In a period of four weeks he had intercourse forty times with eighteen different prostitutes. Two of the prostitutes were known to be suffering with acute gonorrhea, while one was in the acute stage of syphilis. He used the mercurial prophylactic and neither the gonococcus nor the spirocheta could gain admittance into the body of that young man. In spite of his sexual debauch he went scot free. (This is not a fanciful story, but a real experiment reported by Dr. Ed. Richter in *Dermat. Centralblatt.*) If sexual transgressions deserve a punishment, that young man certainly deserved one, and still.... Verily, great are the sacrifices that men—young men especially—will bring for the sake of Science.

If time and space permitted we should feel inclined to discuss the morality or immorality of inducing a man to indulge in promiscuous sexual orgies for the sake of Science, but, as it is, we will have to leave the question for some future occasion.

A POINT ABOUT THE WASSERMANN TEST TO BEAR IN MIND.

It is well to bear in mind that some of the very worst cases of syphilis, some cases of malignant syphilis in the most advanced stage, will *not* give a positive Wassermann reaction. This is probably due to the fact that the system is in such a cachectic condition that the blood has not even the power to elaborate the antibodies which give the reaction.

IMPREGNATION WITHOUT MENSTRUATION.

Sir Everard Home (*"Lectures on Comparative Anatomy"*) cites the following case as a refutation of the theory according to which the menstrual discharge is considered a necessary preliminary to impregnation:—A young woman was married before she was seventeen; and altho she had never menstruated, became pregnant. Four months after her delivery she became pregnant a second time; and, four months after her second delivery. She was a third time pregnant, but miscarried; after this she menstruated for the first time, and continued to do so thru several periods, and again became pregnant.

Abstracts and Psycho-Sexual Gleanings

IMPACTED CALCULI OF BLADDER AND URETHRA.

Dr. Walter D. Bieberach (*Boston M. and S. J.*, Aug. 1, 1918) reports the following case. The patient was a man 37 years old and of apparently strong constitution. About 20 years ago he had suffered from a urethral infection which was followed by a gradual narrowing of the urinary stream, and four years from the date of his infection there was a sudden complete retention of urine. After an external urethrotomy he had no urinary symptoms for a year or so, but soon he noticed his stream again becoming narrower. Three years ago he was told he had a stone, but he declined operation. For the last two years he had been able to pass only a few drops of urine when the bladder became overdistended. Finally he began to suffer from such excruciating pain that he applied to the Worcester City Hospital for relief (April 19, 1918). He complained of severe pain over the suprapubic region and in the deep perineum, with a continual dribbling of urine.

After a thoro examination a diagnosis was made of impacted stone of the posterior urethra. A X-ray picture showed impacted stone in the posterior urethra (prostatic) and two large calculi lying low on the base of the bladder.

A perineal incision was made in the middle line down to the membranous urethra which was opened, and two stones were removed. A round calculus was found with the fundus lying on the base of the bladder and its neck pushed down into the posterior urethra; and another stone was encysted in the lower anterior bladder wall. Both calculi were so large—one 4x3 cm., the other 3x1½—that they had to be crushed and delivered in small pieces.

The patient made an uneventful recovery and was discharged twenty days after operation.

MAN'S INSIGNIFICANCE.

The reflection on Metchnikoff's phrase that "man is a miscarriage of the ape," leads to the further reflection that man may be doomed to extinction as one of nature's failures and freaks. Our inveterate anthropocentricity alone conceals from us the fact that as a species of being, man is absurdly or pathetically inadequate to the tasks of the planet. When the place and importance

of this globe are considered in relation to the solar system, and the solar system again in relation to the Milky Way, a momentary flash comes to man of his comparative insignificance. But in reality that flash is a false light; for man has no need to bemoan his neglect of impossible and remote tasks, but only his failure to perform the near and possible. Eighteen millions of human years have left our earth in little better state than it was found. It is true that man has increased and multiplied and overrun the earth, but wherever he has gone he has taken with him his diseases and his ill humors....

It is very doubtful whether man after all these years is better constituted, more capable of happiness and health, or better equipped for the future, than man of ages ago. Is there a single race, a single nation, to whom a planetary intelligence dare hand over the government of the earth?.... Pretentious and arrogant, or complacent and incompetent,—that is the general attitude of the most ambitious nations of to-day.—A. R. Orage.

LATENT GONOCOCCAL INFECTION.

In discussing the etiology of gonorrhea Dr. Georges Luys calls attention to the fact that a woman who yields successively to several men, may contaminate only one, whilst the others may remain unaffected. The writer believes that a man with whom the intercourse is "indifferent" does not elicit the particular secretion which accompanies the orgasm in woman, and that he thus has a much better chance of escaping infection than the man who "pleases," and causes a copious secretion during the height of pleasure. This flow empties the infected glands, mobilizes the gonococci, and brings them into contact with the male urethra. The writer narrates the following history as a case in point:

He treated a youth suffering from gonorrhea who firmly believed that his mistress, the wife of his best friend, could not be ill, because her husband was free from disease. The writer went into the matter, and discovered the following characteristic facts: The woman was "indifferent" to her husband, and only had intercourse with him after careful douching, and she also used the douche afterwards. Her relations with the patient, however, were not "indifferent," and the two were in the habit of satisfying their desires hastily, irregularly, and without any precautions.

The writer suggests that this mechanism is typical for a good number of infections.

MORBID LYING IN YOUNG GIRLS.

Walter Johnson ("*An Essay on the Diseases of Young Women*") calls attention to the propensity to lie sometimes found in young females. They will unblushingly utter the most palpable falsehoods, and that in cases where it would seem no end or purpose could be gratified. And, when detected, they appear to feel no shame, nor to understand why people make such a fuss about it. Their sense of right and wrong is obscured.

Emily was the plague of the family. Father, mother, brothers, equally lamented her perverse determination. No one could rely, even in the most trivial matters, on her word. And yet she had many good qualities: her heart was excellent; she loved her parents; was impulsively generous to the poor, and frequently acted a self denying part, but she was mentally blind; she could not see the ugliness and criminality of falsehood. One day, while her father and mother were absent from home, a gentleman called and saw Emily. He asked about her parents. She said they were dead. He then asked some particulars, and Miss Emily gave him a detailed account of the sickness and death of her father and mother. After a few more words the visitor departed, and it was afterwards discovered, immediately left the town and the country. He was an old friend whom Emily's father was extremely anxious to see, and who could have imparted news concerning a certain prodigal son, who had deserted his father's house. Thus the reconciliation between father and son was deferred many years thru the pathological lie told by Emily.

A CASE OF EXCESSIVE MASTURBATION.

Chopart tells of a shepherd of Languedoc, France, named Gabriel Gallien, who, at the age of fifteen, became addicted to masturbation, practising it some eight times a day. Emission at last became so difficult that he would strive for an hour and then procure only the discharge of a few drops of blood. At the age of 26 he could not induce any more emissions, and was only able by constant manipulation to keep the penis in a state of erection, which he did continually. He then bethought himself of tickling the internal part of the urethra by means of a piece of wood six inches long, and would thus spend in that unnatural occupation several hours while tending his flocks in the solitude of the mountains. After this tickling had been steadily persevered in for sixteen years, the canal of the penis, or rather the membrane lining

it, became hard, callous and insensible, and the piece of wood had become as ineffectual as his hand. The tyrant would not even then surrender his slave, so one day after much fruitless efforts, he drew from his pocket a blunt knife and cut down on the penis laying open the canal. This operation which would have been exquisitely painful to any one else, gave to him sensations of pleasure, followed by a copious emission. Every time his desire returned he had recourse to his new discovery. Whenever he drew blood he would tie a tight string around the penis near the body, and thus stop the bleeding. By a long repetition of this means he split the penis into two equal parts, extending from the end of it to the body. Once more was he brought to a stand and reduced to new privations, but again did his demon help him, and he had recourse to a piece of wood shorter than the former; this he introduced into what remained of the canal, till finding the extremity of the seminal ducts, he easily provoked a discharge of semen. For ten years he continued and acted upon his discovery.

After that long space of time he became careless in the use of his piece of wood, and it one day slipped thru his fingers and dropped into the bladder. Excruciating pain and a whole train of severe symptoms came on and occasioned his removal to the hospital of Narbonne. The surgeon astonished at the sight of two penes of ordinary size, and both capable of erection, and in that stage diverging and curving on opposite sides, and observing by the scars that the deformity had not existed from birth, obliged Gallien to give an account of his life which he did by relatin the foregoing details. The unfortunate wretch was cut in a similar manner as the operation for stone, the wood taken out of his bladder, and he recovered. But his constitution was broken down. He was in the last stage of consumption having a large abscess in the right side of the chest, and died in consequence some three months after the extraction of the piece of wood, having practised onanism nearly forty years.

MARRIAGE CEREMONIES AMONG THE KAMTCHATKANS.

Marriage ceremonies among the Kamtchatkans are extremely whimsical. A young man, after making his proposals, enters into the service of his intended father-in-law. If he prove agreeable he is admitted to the trial of the "touch." The young woman is swaddled up in leathern thongs; and in that condition is put under

the guard of some old women. Watching every opportunity of a slack guard, he endeavors to uncase her, in order to touch what is always the most concealed. The bride must resist, in appearance at least; and therefore cries out for her guards, who fall with fury on the bridegroom, tear his hair, scratch his face, and act in violent opposition. The attempts of the lover prove sometimes unsuccessful for months; but the moment the "touch" is achieved, the bride testifies her satisfaction by pronouncing the words Ni, Ni, with a soft and loving voice. The next night they go to bed together without any opposition.—Henry Home of Kames: "*Sketches of the History of Man.*"

PREVENTION OF CONCEPTION AMONGST THE NATIVES OF CENTRAL AFRICA.

Amongst several tribes of Central Africa prevails the desire not to have a child more frequently than once in three years. Native remedies are taken by the mouth, but more frequently the vagina is plugged with rags or finely chopped grass. That the results are often disastrous to the female is shown by the following cases which came under the observation of Dr. Walter E. Masters (*Jour. of Tropical Med. and Hygiene*, London, April 15, 1916). A female, aged 35, was admitted moribund. There was a history of constipation and urinary incontinence, with abdominal pain and drowsiness; bladder distended up to the sternum, and free fluid in the peritoneal cavity. Her husband and a crowd of women refused permission to examine the patient. Purgatives were given and a large amount of fecal material was passed. The patient died in 24 hours. A partial post-mortem showed the vagina firmly plugged with a cloth half the size of a man's fist, pressing upon the rectum, causing retention of feces and occluding the urethra against the pubis. Urine came away freely after the removal of the cloth, the withdrawal of which would have saved the woman's life. The husband and the other women denied all knowledge of the cloth plug.

In another case, a native woman, aged 30, was admitted having been ill for one month and moribund for six hours. There was retention of feces with tenesmus, retention of urine with incontinence, abdominal pain, marked exhaustion; bladder extended to just above the umbilicus. The vagina was plugged with finely chopped grass made into a pulp. The urethra was prolapsed and looked like a "red cherry" at the urinary orifice. After the re-

moval of the grass plug the urine flowed in a good current, and the bowels acted regularly. Two days later, the patient who had made remarkable progress, did not seem so well. Upon examination a cloth was found tightly wedged in the vagina "to prevent the urine from dribbling away." An attendant was placed in charge of her, and in ten days she was discharged well. No operation was performed. She was two months pregnant.

The subject of the third case was 17 years old, a chief's daughter, who had been "given to a white man." Sexual decoctions, prepared from native plants, were given by mouth without success, for she became pregnant. The natives then administered a black powder to her. The dose was followed by severe vomiting, acute abdominal pain, diarrhea and exhaustion. In a month another dose was given with the same result. One month later a third dose was given: the contents of the uterus were expelled, which contained an embryo of about six months. The girl, when seen three days after this incident, was suffering from a foul vaginal discharge. After twenty days in hospital she was discharged cured.

The writer adds that as many as 45 per cent. of the thousands he has seen have enlarged cervical glands which means that they will die off in about three years.

A CASE OF SYPHILITIC REINFECTION.

Dr. Joseph Spangenthal (*J. A. M. A.*, Aug. 31, '18) reports the following case. In September, 1913, a man, aged 28, presented himself with a genital initial lesion the size of a dime. October 1, he showed a general secondary eruption. Several weeks after his infection the wife presented the secondary symptoms of syphilitic infection which cleared promptly after an intravenous injection of neoarsphenanim (neosalvarsan). Oct. 2, and Oct. 18, 1913, the man was given 0.9 gm. of neo-arsphenamin. Oct. 26, intramuscular injection of mercuric salicylate 1 grain in oil, was administered, and repeated weekly until four injections had been given. Every six months he reported for a Wassermann which in every instance proved negative. A Wassermann taken in March, 1918, was negative.

During March he indulged in frequent and prolonged kissing of a syphilitic girl. About April 1, 1918, he developed a chancre of the upper lip, and May 14, he again consulted the writer. The chancre was undergoing resolution. There was a maculopapular

eruption covering the whole body, accompanied by angina and glandular involvement. A Wassermann test was made independently by two serologists, and both reports were + + +.

[Since the use of salvarsan cases of syphilitic reinfection are becoming quite common, showing the efficacy of Ehrlich's preparation.—Ed.]

THE ADRENAL CORTEX IN ITS RELATION TO SEX.

Ernest E. Glynn (*Quarterly Journal of Med.*, Oxford 1911-12. V.) cites numerous data to show that tumors of the adrenal cortex in boys will cause precocious sex development of the male type, but occurring in girls the sex characters will be those of the male type also.

He cites the case of a woman gradually ceasing menstruation in her nineteenth year, after the birth of her second child. With complete cessation she grew a beard, and hair on the abdomen. Breasts and genitals were normal. At 28 a large tumor adjacent to the left ovary was removed; the right ovary and uterus were atrophied. Two months later menstruation recommenced, and continued regularly, but the beard persisted. Microscopically the ovary showed atrophy. The tumor was a hypernephroma.

The writer suggests that in retarded sexual development, or rapid loss of function, the suprarenals are sometimes considerably atrophied. Evidence, supporting this view, is furnished by the following cases.

Karakascheff (*Beitr. z. path. Anat.*, 1904, XXXVI, 401) describes the case of a female, mother of two children, who ceased menstruation at 27 and died at 39. At post mortem there was no hair in the axillæ or mons. Uterus and ovaries were very small and the suprarenals almost entirely absent.

In another case, described by J. Wiesel, a girl, aged 18, was without hair on the axillæ or mons; the mammary glands were not developed, and the genital organs infantile. Both adrenals were small; microscopically the cortex was normal; there was great atrophy of the whole chromaffin system.

ATTEMPTED ABORTION IN NON PREGNANT WOMEN.

Dr. Arthur Stein (*A. J. Obst.*, Vol. 75, p. 646) directs attention to the disastrous results following abortifacient manipulations when the uterus is empty. The principal cause of death is infection leading to peritonitis. Perforation of the empty uterus is a

far from uncommon result of these procedures. He reports a case of his own and several cases from the literature. The following case, cited from Gunnar Nystrom (*"Engström's Report from the Gynecological Clinic in Helsingfors,"* 1901) is illustrative:

A young woman who had been delivered of a child three months previously, erroneously believing herself to be again pregnant, made an attempt to commit abortion by pushing a blunt irrigating tube into the uterus. This caused profuse hemorrhage from a rupture in the deeper portion of the vagina. The wound was sutured, and the patient recovered.

In an observation reported by Markovicz (*Centralbl. f. Gyn.* XXXV, No. 48) a rubber catheter 30 cm. in length was extracted from the paravaginal tissue nearly four months after it had been inserted for the purpose of inducing an abortion by a multipara of 42 years whose fear of pregnancy was entirely groundless.

P. Jung reports the case of a woman, 22 years old, who had not menstruated since the birth of her last child four months previously, and in the unfounded fear of another pregnancy injected a soap solution into the uterus using an ordinary syringe with a long rubber nozzle. Instead of entering the cervix the nozzle entered the bladder and perforated the vesical wall. The patient died of sepsis. The autopsy showed a perforation orifice leading into a wide pus cavity between the bladder and symphysis. This cavity extended on both sides along the external pelvic wall, to the lower pole of the two kidneys, communicating also with the cecum. The uterus was free from macroscopial or histological changes indicative of pregnancy.

Percheval (*Thèse de Paris*, 1911) has reported the case of a woman, 26 years old, who, after waiting 33 days in vain for the appearance of the menstrual flow, gave herself several intrauterine injections of a one per cent. bichloride solution. She injected about ten liters. Violent pains supervened, and she was sent to the hospital with all the symptoms of mercurial poisoning. She died the next day. Autopsy showed a small soft empty uterus with a normal mucosa.

In another case, reported by Percheval, a multipara, 39 years old, came under observation for a discharge of pus from the vagina, claiming to be four months pregnant. Examination showed a nonpregnant uterus in the normal position. A foreign body was felt in the rectum and was extracted. It was a hard rubber catheter 21 cm. long, rolled up and imbedded in fetid pus.

SIX MEMBERS OF ONE FAMILY INFECTED BY A SOLDIER.

E. Jeanselme and Madame Chatelain (*Brit. J. Child. Dis.*) describe how syphilis was introduced into a healthy French family, composed of father, mother and ten children, by a soldier on leave, husband of one of the daughters. The latter, aged 28, three weeks after return of husband, who had been at the front nine months, presented vulvar chancre soon followed by typical roseola, intense headache, and erosive syphilides on both breasts. She suckled her baby boy born few days after husband's return. The infant developed buccal syphilides and anal lesions. He was weaned at the age of 10 months. The grandmother, 49, gave the bottle to the child; to make sure that the milk was not too hot she first put the teat in her mouth: she developed buccal lesions and chancre on left tonsil.

A sister of the soldier's wife gave birth to a perfectly healthy child who was entrusted to the care of its aunt and grandmother and was infected by one of them. The infant was suckled by its mother who in her turn became infected. A third sister, 14, looking after the babies and tasting the food she gave them with their spoons, became in her turn syphilitic.

There were still three members of the family who had escaped —so far. One girl, however, aged 12, shares the bed with one of her infected sisters.

Comment is superfluous.

THE TRANSMISSION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS.

General evidence seems to point to the inheritability of psychological characters. Children who have never seen their parents have grown up to resemble them mentally. It is also generally observed that the more intelligent people beget intelligent children, and vice versa—always allowing for the fact that supra-intelligent people often have dull children, as if they had exhausted themselves in that direction.

A remarkable case of this kind came under the observation of Dr. Albert Wilson ("Unfinished Man") many years ago, where a young lady, of illegitimate birth, was absorbed into a middle class family. She was the daughter of a peer belonging to an old family, by a handsome maid servant. The parents were dead, and the girl never knew of her ancestry. Nevertheless, her superior

haughty manner, her fierté, her whole style was a most interesting study.

None of it was due to imitation or influence; she was superior to the children around her. It was innate. Why, indeed should it not be? If certain qualities belong to certain families or individuals, it would require a new set of laws to provide for their non-transmission to offspring.

THE SO-CALLED CRIMINAL TYPE.

The theory of a criminal type is a popular error. It is.... quite easy to imagine or manufacture a type. Take, for example, a group of men, not one of whom stands upright or looks straight at you; if you place such men in prison costume, the ugliest that can be imagined, and add the short cropped stubby hair and beard, you then have the criminal of the six penny novel or "Shocker." Every facial or other defect is accentuated by such miserable and degraded conditions.

We must not be led away by types. Too often people mistake harsh and coarse expressions, common amongst all classes, for criminal types.

On the contrary, I think criminals, when properly dressed, are very harmless looking, and certainly do not accord to the proverbial type. Murderers so often have a soft, gentle appearance; burglars look serious and thoughtful; forgers have the mechanical pen-driving attitude; pickpockets have somewhat the air of shop-walkers, and so on....— Dr. Albert Wilson: "*Unfinished Man.*"

PEDERASTY IN ATHENS.

The Athenian law recognized contracts made between a man and boy, even if the latter were of free birth, whereby the one agreed to surrender his person for a certain period and purpose, and the other to pay a fixed sum of money. The phrase, "a boy who has been a prostitute," occurs quite naturally in Aristophanes; nor was it thought disreputable for men to engage in these liaisons. Disgrace only attached to the free youth who gained a living by prostitution; he was liable at law to loss of civil rights.

Public brothels for males were kept in Athens, from which the state derived a portion of its revenues. It was in one of these places that Socrates first saw Phaedo. This unfortunate youth was a native of Elis. Taken prisoner in war, he was sold in the public market to a slave dealer, who then acquired the right by

Attic law to prostitute his person and engross his earnings for his own pocket. A friend of Socrates bought him from his master, and he became one of the chief members of the Socratic circle. His name is given to the Platonic dialogue on Immortality, and he lived to found what is called the Eleo-Socratic School.

On the eve of his death, Socrates stroked the beautiful long hair of Phaedo and prophesied that he would soon have to cut it short in mourning for his teacher.—From J. A. Symonds: "*A Problem in Greek Ethics.*"

SEXUAL IMPOTENCE AND THE "JUDICIAL CONGRESS."

John Davenport (*Three Essays on the Powers of Reproduction*) informs us of a very peculiar kind of institution which existed in France for a long time—the "Judicial Congress." This mode of procedure was employed in cases in which a woman applied for a divorce from her husband on the ground of impotency. The justice of the application was to be proved in the presence of examiners appointed to give in a report upon the case to the court. The whole was a most disgusting procedure, which, altho greatly abused, was for a long time encouraged as offering a legal mode of dissolving a marriage which was incompatible with the happiness of both the parties, but which the law declared to be indissoluble.

The institution dates back to the commencement of the 16th century. The first judicial sentence which ordered a congress is said to have been caused by the shameless effrontery of a young man who, being accused of impotency, demanded permission to exhibit proof of his powers before witnesses, which demand being complied with, the practice was introduced into the jurisprudence of the country.

The following case gives an idea of the manner in which the Congress was conducted.

On the 2d day of April, 1653, the Chevalier René de Cordovan, Marquis de Langey, aged 25 years, married Maria de Saint Simon de Courtomer, between 13 and 14 years of age. The parties lived very happily for the first four years, that is to say, up to 1657, when the lady accused her husband of impotency. The complaint was heard before the Lieutenant Civil of the Chatelet, who appointed a jury to examine the parties. The examination was made, and the report declared that both parties were duly and

fully qualified for performing the conjugal act. In order to invalidate this report, the lady affirmed that if she was not a virgin it was in consequence of the brutal efforts of one whose impotency rendered him callous as to the means he employed to satisfy himself. The Chevalier de Langey, much incensed at this imputation, demanded the "Congress"; the judge granted the petition, the wife objected to it, but it was confirmed by the superior courts. For carrying the test into effect, the house of a person named Turpin, who kept baths, was chosen. Four physicians, five surgeons and five matrons were present.

The event being unfavorable to the chevalier, his marriage was declared void by a decree of the 8th day of February, 1659.

By this decree the Chevalier was not only condemned to pay back the dowry, but was prohibited from contracting another marriage—the lady, on the contrary, was allowed to enter into any other engagement she might think fit, as being considered entirely freed from her former bonds.

The next day after this decree the chevalier made his protest against it before two notaries, declaring that he did not acknowledge himself to be impotent, and that he would, in defiance of the prohibition imposed upon him, enter into wedlock again whenever he pleased.

The Lady St. Simon contracted a marriage with Peter de Caumont, Marquis de Boèsle, and from this marriage were born three daughters. At the same time the Chevalier de Langey married Diana de Montault de Navaille, and their marriage was followed by the birth of seven children.

The fatal blow to the institution of the "Congrès" was given by a decree of the Parliament of Paris, dated February 18, 1677, which decree forbids the practice by any court whatsoever, ecclesiastical or civil. Three causes were alleged for the abolition of the Congress—its obscenity, its inutility, and its inconvenience.

PROLAPSED WOMB MISTAKEN FOR PENIS.

Sir Everard Home ("*Lectures on Comparative Anatomy,*") describes a case in which a prolapsed uterus was mistaken for a penis, even by medical men of character, who examined the parts:

A French woman had prolapsus uteri at an early age, which increased as she grew up; the cervix uteri was uncommonly narrow, and at the time the author saw her (when she was about 25 years old) projected several inches beyond the external opening of the

vagina; the surface of the internal parts, from constant exposure, had lost its natural appearance, and resembled the external skin of the penis; the orifice of the os was mistaken for the orifice of the urethra. This woman was shown as a curiosity in London; and in the course of a few weeks made four hundred pounds. Sir Everard was induced by curiosity to visit her, and on the first inspection discovered the deception; which, altho very complete to a common observer, must have been readily detected by any person intimately acquainted with anatomy. To render herself still more an object of curiosity, she pretended to have the powers of the male. As soon as the deception was found out, she was obliged to leave England.

IMPOTENCE CAUSED BY PROLONGED INACTION OF THE PARTS.

Those parts of the body which are most exercised are always found to be better grown, stronger, and more fitted for the discharge of their natural functions provided the exercise be neither too violent nor too frequent. The parts, however, which are condemned to rest inactive wither and gradually lose their tone, as well as the power of effecting the movements natural to them. John Davenport (*"Three Essays on The Powers of Reproduction"*) quotes Galen, who observes that all the athletes as well as those who, for the sake of preserving or improving the voice, are, from their youth, debarred from the pleasures of love, have their natural parts shrunken and wrinkled like those of old men, while, in such as have from an early age indulged in those delights to an excess, the vessels of those parts, by the habit of being dilated, cause the blood to flow there in great abundance, and the desire of coition to be proportionately increased, all which is a natural consequence of those general laws which all our faculties obey. Thus it is that the breasts of women, who have never had children remain always small, while those of females who have been mothers, and who suckle their children, acquire a considerable volume, that they continue to give milk as long as they suckle their infants, and that their milk does not fail until they cease to nourish them.

AN AMUSING INSTANCE OF THE HOSPITALITY OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.

When the missionary Ship "Duff" reached Ohittahoo, where the missionaries Harris and Crook were to be left, the first visitors

who came off to them were seven beautiful young women, who swam to the ship, perfectly naked, except that a few green leaves were fastened round their waists, and no sooner had they got on board than the hungry goats attacked ravenously their Eve aprons. Harris' eyes and delicacy had to undergo further shocks in the islands. Tenae, the King, invited them to go with him to another valley; Crook readily agreed, but Harris would not go, and the chief, to accommodate him in the most obliging manner he could, left him his wife, to be treated by him as if she were his own, till he came back. It was in vain that poor missionary Harris protested that he did not want the woman. She was left to him, and finding herself neglected, called some of her female friends to satisfy themselves concerning his sex, while he was asleep. This inquest was not made without awakening him. His fear at being so awakened, and his horror at the thought of remaining among a people so given to wickedness, completely overcame him, and he quitted the island, leaving brother Crook only to the labor of love. —JOHN DAVENPORT: "*Curiositates Eroticae.*"

NITER FOR EXCESSIVE LIBIDO.

A man, by profession a musician, of an athletic figure and sanguine complexion, with red hair, and a very warm temperament, was so tormented with erotic desires that the venereal act, repeated several times in the course of a few hours, failed to satisfy him. Disgusted with himself, and fearing, as a religious man, the punishment with which concupiscence is threatened in the Gospel, he applied to a medical practitioner, who prescribed bleeding and the use of sedatives and refrigerants, together with a light diet. Having found no relief from this course of treatment, he was then recommended to have recourse to wedlock, and, in consequence, married a robust and healthy young woman, the daughter of a farmer. At first, the change appeared to benefit him, but, in a short time, he tired his wife out by his excessive lubricity, and relapsed into his former satyriasis. His medical friend now recommended frequent fasting, together with prayer, but these also failing of effect, the unhappy man proposed to submit to castration, an operation which was judged to be highly improper considering the great risk the patient must necessarily incur. The later, however, still persisted that his wish should be complied with, when, fortunately, a case having occurred in Paris, in which a person afflicted with nephritic pains occasioned by the presence of a cal-

culus, was cured by a preparation of nitre, at the expense, however, of being forever incapacitated for the pleasures of love. The hint was taken, and large doses of nitre were given, night and morning, during the space of eight days, and with such success that, at the end of that time, he could scarcely satisfy the moderate claims of his wife.—Baldassar Timoeus: *Cas. Med. Lib.*, XIX. Cited by John Davenport: "*Three Essays on the Powers of Reproduction.*"

INCOMPATIBILITY BETWEEN URANIA AND VENUS.

The following case shows how sexual insensibility may occur in persons whose mental powers are continually in action. A celebrated mathematician of a very robust constitution, having married a young and pretty woman, lived several years with her, but had not the happiness of becoming a father. Far from being insensible to the charms of his fair wife, he, on the contrary, felt frequently impelled to gratify his passion, but the conjugal act, complete in every other respect, was never crowned by the emission of the seminal fluid. The interval of time which occurred between the commencement of his labor of love and the end was always sufficiently long to allow his mind, which had been for a moment abstracted by his pleasure, to be brought back to the constant objects of his meditation, that is, to geometrical problems or algebraical formulas. At the very moment even of the orgasm, the intellectual powers resumed their empire and all genital sensation vanished.

His medical adviser recommended his wife never to suffer the attentions of her husband until he was "half-seas-over," this appearing to him the only practicable means of withdrawing her learned spouse from the influence of the divine Urania and subjecting him more immediately to that of the seductive goddess of Paphos.

The advice proved judicious. The learned man became the father of several fine and healthy boys and girls, thus furnishing another proof of the truth of the maxim, "Sine Cerere et Baccho friget Venus."—From John Davenport: "*Three Essays on the Powers of Reproduction.*"

UNIVERSAL PREVALENCE OF ARTIFICIAL ABORTION.

Artificial abortion is neither a modern invention nor is it a distinction of civilized races. Metchnikoff ("*The Nature of Man*")

notes that the old Greeks practised it openly, without any legal restraint. Plato regarded it as within the province of the midwife, and Aristotle permitted it to married people when a pregnancy was not desired.

Among the natives of Kamchatka of the eighteenth century, marriage was contracted rather for sensual gratification than for the procreation of children; they interfered with pregnancies by various kinds of medicaments and by violent operative procedures.

Deliberate abortion with the object of limiting the number of children is customary all over the globe. Among most primitive races and peoples of low civilization it is practised openly without the slightest restraint. Many of these peoples have adopted the custom of limiting the family to two children by procuring abortion in subsequent pregnancies.

The Hawaiians have a deity who presides at abortions. The god is made in the form of an elongated wooden instrument, the upper part of which is shaped into a grotesque head, while the lower portion terminates in a point and serves to induce abortion by entering the uterus and rupturing the fetal membranes.

Even in Europe there are nations amongst which abortion is permitted within certain limits.

The Turks do not regard the fetus as being really alive until after the fifth month, and have no scruple in causing its abortion. Even at later stages, when the operation becomes criminal, it is openly practised. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that illegitimacy is rare in the East.

ABUSE OF THE BRAIN.

It should be clearly understood that thought is nothing but the organic function of the brain; and it has to obey the same laws in regard to exertion and repose as any other organic function. The brain can be ruined by overstrain, just like the eyes. As the function of the stomach is to digest, so is that of the brain to think.... A man should accustom himself to view his intellectual capacities in no other light than that of physiological functions, and to manage them accordingly—nursing or exercising them as the case may be; remembering that every kind of physical suffering, malady or disorder, in whatever part of the body it occurs, has its effect upon the mind....

Thru neglect of this rule, many men of genius and great scholars have become weakminded and childish, or even gone quite

mad, as they grew old. There can be no doubt that the celebrated English poets Scott, Wordsworth, Southey, became intellectually dull and incapable towards the end of their days, nay, soon after passing their sixtieth year; and that their imbecility can be traced to the fact that, at that period of life, they were all led on, by the promise of high pay, to treat literature as a trade and to write for money. This seduced them into an unnatural abuse of their intellectual powers; and a man who puts his Pegasus into harness, and urges on his Muse with the whip, will have to pay a penalty similar to that which is exacted by the abuse of other kinds of power.

And even in the case of Kant, I suspect that the second childhood of his last four years was due to overwork in later life, and after he had succeeded in becoming a famous man.—ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER.

THE SUGGESTIBILITY OF CROWDS.

Crowds being only capable of thinking in images are only to be impressed by images. It is only images that terrify or attract them and become motives of action.

For this reason theatrical representations, in which the image is shown in its most clearly visible shape, always have an enormous influence on crowds. Bread and spectacular shows constituted for the plebeians of ancient Rome the ideal of happiness, and they asked for nothing more. Thruout the successive ages this ideal has scarcely varied. Nothing has a greater effect on the imagination of crowds of every category than theatrical representations. The entire audience experiences at the same time the same emotions, and if these emotions are not at once transformed into acts, it is because the most unconscious spectator cannot ignore that he is the victim of illusions, and that he has laughed or wept over imaginary adventures. Sometimes, however, the sentiments suggested by the images are so strong that they tend, like habitual suggestions, to transform themselves into acts. The story has often been told of the manager of a popular theatre who, in consequence of his only playing sombre dramas, was obliged to have the actor who took the part of the traitor protected on his leaving the theatre, to defend him against the violence of spectators, indignant at the crimes, imaginary tho they were, which the traitor had committed. We have here.... one of the most remarkable indications of the mental state of crowds and especially of the

facility with which they are "suggested." The unreal has almost as much influence on them as the real. They have an evident tendency not to distinguish between the two.—GUSTAVE LE BON: *"The Crowd."*

BROTHELS AND PROSTITUTES IN ANCIENT GREECE.

It was Solon who first introduced brothels where public women were accessible at a trifling charge (594 B. C.).

These houses were situated at Athens in the neighborhood of the Harbor, and in later times in the city itself. They were presided over by a Whoremaster. Besides these regular brothels, women were also kept in the taverns, which were located near the Harbor.

All these women as well as the Master were professionally under the supervision of the Market-Commissioners who fixed how much each was allowed to charge for services rendered. The amount varied from 1 obolus to a stater.

The hetæræ enjoyed in this regard a greater liberty. The wellknown Gnathena of Athens demanded 1000 drachmæ for a night from a foreign Satrap. Phryne received something over four pounds Sterling for a night. The famous Lais of Corinth charged such exorbitant prices that the proverb arose: "Not every man can go to Corinth."

Licenses were granted to the whoremasters and the women on payment of a fixed sum, called the "prostitute tax" which was leased out yearly by the Magistrate and collected by professional collectors who kept a complete list.

From the proceeds of this tax Solon built a temple at Athens to Aphrodite Pandemos. This gives an idea of the large number of these women and of the considerable revenue of the city.

The public women were either such as lived in the brothels where they used to stand at the doors, more or less stripped, in almost transparent dresses; or else, they were kept as musical hetæræ, like the singing girls in our music halls, or with procurers in their taverns. Or, again, they followed their trade in the Harbor and the lanes of that neighborhood where they either gave themselves up on the spot or went to houses of accommodation.—From DR. JULIUS ROSENBAUM: *"Geschichte der Lustseuche im Alterthum."*

AN ANTI-BIRTH CONTROLLIST.

I regard men as a herd of deer in the park of a great lord; the only duty of the herd is to people and fill the park.—FREDERICK, *called the Great.*

BOOK NOTICES

How to Enlighten Our Children. By *Mary Scharlieb*, M.D., M.S. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York and Chicago. 192 pages. Price, $1.00.

But few thinking people will be found nowadays who deny the need of giving our children some instruction in sex matters. The movement for sex enlightenment, practically non-existent fifteen or twenty years ago, is now universal. Dr. Mary Scharlieb is well known in England, and her book will be read with profit by conservative parents. We prefer books that are more thorogoing, more frank, and do not beat so much about the bush. But we recognize that there are thousands of fathers and mothers who can be converted to the necessity of instructing their children in sex matters only if they are appealed to in the most circumspect and vague manner. And such parents require books like the one by Dr. Scharlieb.

Genitourinary Diseases and Syphilis. By *Henry H. Morton*, M.D., F.A.C.S., Clinical Professor of Genitourinary Diseases in the Long Island Medical College. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged, with 330 illustrations and 36 full-page colored plates. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Company, 1918. Price, $7.00.

As compared with the first edition and even with the third edition, this fourth edition of Morton's Genitourinary Diseases and Syphilis may be said to be a new book. It has been thoroly revised, in fact it may be said to have been rewritten, and it is thoroly up to date. The chapter on Gonorrhea in Women has been written by Albert M. Judd, the chapter on the Wassermann reaction by Dr. Alfred Potter, and the section on the Bacteriology of the Gonococcus is from the pen of Dr. John H. Burke. The illustrations are excellent, while the entire mechanical execution of the book leaves nothing to be desired.

Gymnastic Treatment in Joint and Muscle Disabilities. By *Brevet Col. H. E. Deane*, R.A.M.C., with Preface by Temp. Colonel A. Garless and By Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. W. Mott, Oxford University Press, New York. Price, $2.50.

In perusing this little book we have come across some very valuable points and have been struck by its simple and common-sense advice. Anybody who has to treat, and very soon a good many of us in this country will have to treat, joint and muscle disabilities resulting from wounds and injuries will again valuable information from its pages. The price is perhaps a little too high, $2.50 for a little volume of 146 pages, but evidently for some time to come we will have to be prepared to pay high prices for books.